

# Targeted Substituted-Phenol Production by Strategic Hydrogenolysis of Sugar-Cane Lignin

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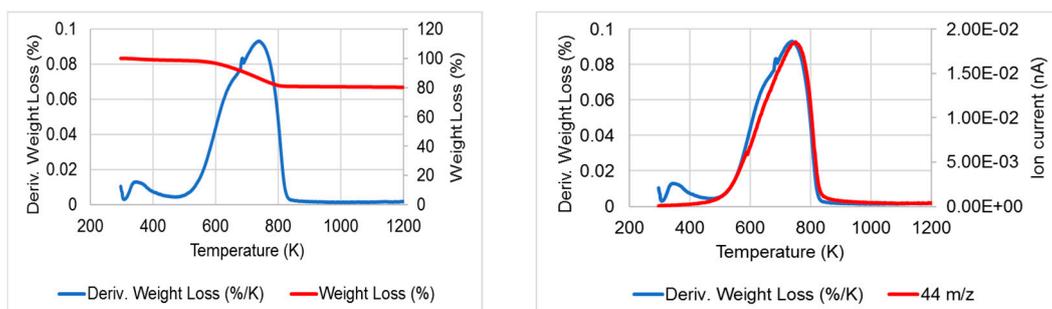
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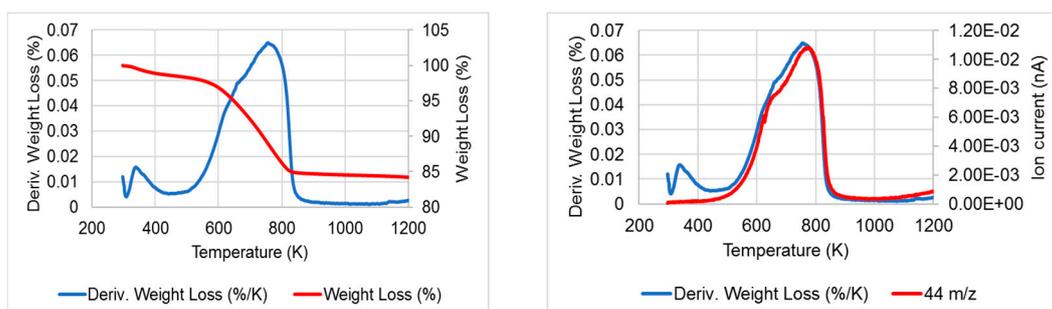
## 1. Supplementary Information

### 1.1. Thermogravimetric Analysis

The temperature programmed oxidation analysis of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Ni/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are shown in Figure S1 and Figure S2. It can be seen that the weight loss was between 15-20 %, which about 8-10 % corresponded to the loss of carbon. The Ion current plot revealed that the main event between 550 K and 800 K was regarded to CO<sub>2</sub> evolution. For both catalysts there was not only one type of carbon species due to small events from 600 K to 700 K.



**Figure S1.** TPO plot (left) and derivative weight loss (right) with CO<sub>2</sub> m/z 44 evolution of spent Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst after acetone/H<sub>2</sub>O reaction with the sugar-cane lignin



**Figure S2.** TPO plot (left) and derivative weight loss (right) with CO<sub>2</sub> m/z 44 evolution of spent Ni/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst after acetone/H<sub>2</sub>O reaction with the sugar-cane lignin

### 1.2. CHN analysis

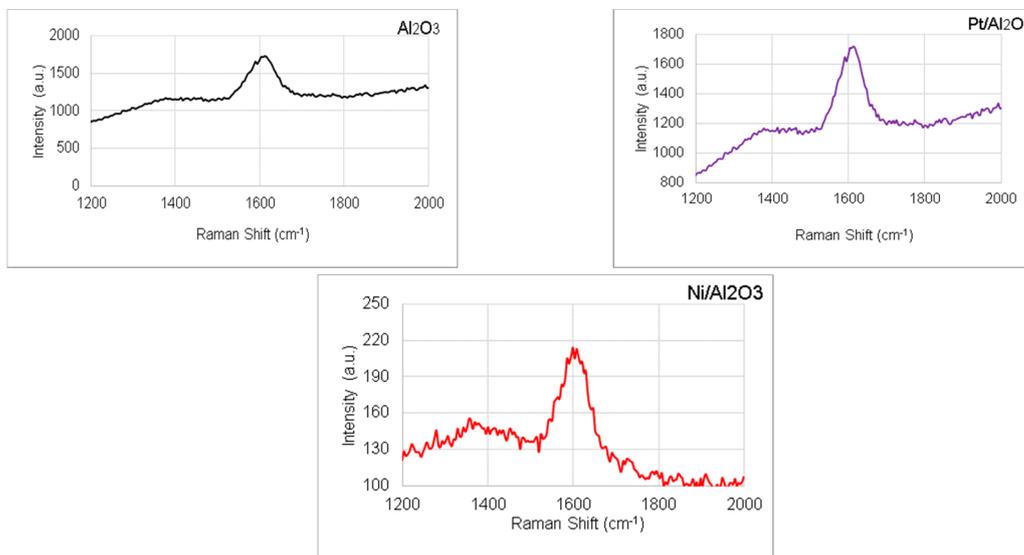
Table S1 presents the carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen content in the post reaction catalysts. Nitrogen was present in the initial SCL, hence, its detection in the analysis indicated the interaction between SCL and the catalyst occurred.

**Table S1.** Elemental analysis of spent alumina catalysts in SCL depolymerisation

Spent Catalyst	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)
Spent Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	8.9	0.9	0.08
Spent Pt/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	8.3	0.8	0.05

### 1.2. Raman Analysis

The Raman for SCL are shown in Figure S3. It were found bands at ~ 1380 cm<sup>-1</sup> and ~ 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, corresponding to disordered and ordered carbon species<sup>1,2</sup>.



**Figure S3.** Raman spectrum of spent Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> support, Pt/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Ni/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

### 1.3. BET analysis

BET analysis of spent catalysts are presented in Table S2. Before reaction, surface area (m<sup>2</sup>/g), pore volume (cm<sup>3</sup>/g) average pore diameter (Å) for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was 104 m<sup>2</sup>/g, 0.5 cm<sup>3</sup>/g and 116 Å, for Pt/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: 124 m<sup>2</sup>/g, 0.6 cm<sup>3</sup>/g and 146 Å, and for Ni/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 106 m<sup>2</sup>/g, 0.5 cm<sup>3</sup>/g and 126 Å. The average pore diameter did not have significant changes.

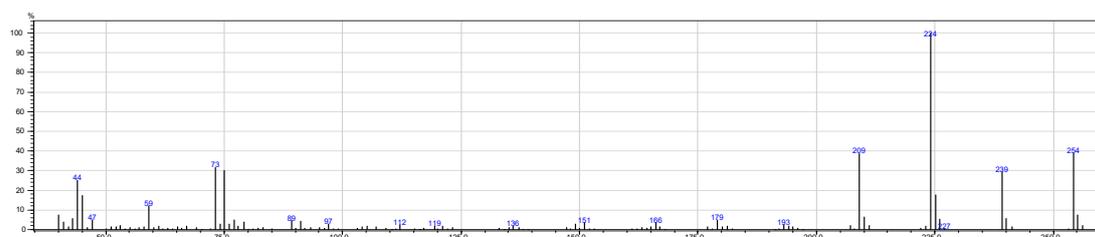
**Table S2.** BET analysis of spent Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Pt/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Ni/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Spent Catalyst	S <sub>BET</sub> (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	V <sub>p</sub> (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)
Spent Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	110	0.3
Spent Pt/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	140	0.4
Spent Ni/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	106	0.3

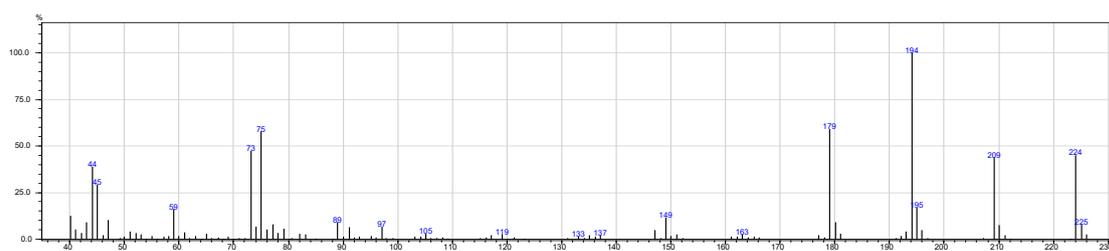
### 1.4. GCMS analysis

Below are the GCMS traces for 4-ethyl-2,6-methoxyphenol (compound 11) and 4-ethyl-2-methoxyphenol (compound 3) as per table 2 in the main paper.

#### GC-MS trace for 4-ethyl-2,6-methoxyphenol (compound 11)



## GC-MS trace for 4-ethyl-2-methoxyphenol (compound 3)



### References

- 1 J. J. H. B. Sattler, A. M. Beale and B. M. Weckhuysen, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2013, **15**, 12095.
- 2 A. Sadezky, H. Muckenhuber, H. Grothe, R. Niessner and U. Pöschl, *Carbon N. Y.*, 2005, **43**, 1731–1742.